THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1774. THE NUMBER 450.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

WESTMORELAND, *December* 13, 1774.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

MOVED *by an impulſe of unfeigned joy, I cannot help congratulating his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the preſident and profeſſors of William and Mary college, on ſuch a ſeries of noble events as their repeated election* of the patriotic a———y for their repreſentative, their moſt hearty diſſent from the aſſociation of the whole continent, and their late *well written* addreſs *to his excellency, on his ſafe as well as glorious return to the capital of this dominion.*

† May the many *virtues and literary abilities* which *that moſt learned and reſpectable body ſo chearfully* exert in the ſervice of this country and the college be ever crowned with ſucceſs! May their pupils be ever diſtinguiſhed in public life by a conduct perfectly contraſted to that of their preceptors! And though they may not be happy enough to catch that ſpirit of LOYALTY which breathes through the addreſs, yet may they ever obſerve *the addreſs itſelf*, as an example of compoſition not to be parallelled! And may their *venerable tutors* never have reaſon to lament that they have rejected the ſtate virtues of *plain truth and patriotiſm* for the more faſhionable qualifications of *ſycophantry and adulation!*

OPTATOR.

¶ *See the addreſs of the college.*
† *See the governor's reply.*

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

An ADDRESS *to* PROTESTANT DISSENTERS *of all* DENOMINATIONS, *on the approaching* ELECTION *of* MEMBERS *of* PARLIAMENT, *with reſpect to the ſtate of* PUBLIC LIBERTY *in general, and of* AMERICAN AFFAIRS *in particular.*

PART I.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE preſent very critical ſituation of things in this country, in which you have ſo much at ſtake, and in which it cannot be denied that you have conſiderable weight, is a ſufficient apology for an addreſs to you with reſpect to it. The approaching election for members of parliament calls for *all* and perhaps for the *laſt* efforts of the friends of liberty in this country; and every real friend of this great cauſe among us, who is acquainted with the hiſtory of your anceſtors, will naturally look to you for the moſt active concurrence and ſupport.

Religious liberty, indeed, is the immediate ground on which you ſtand, but this cannot be maintained except upon the baſis of *civil liberty*, and therefore the old puritans and nonconformiſts were always equally diſtinguiſhed for their noble and ſtrenuous exertions in favour of them both. Their zeal in this cauſe, and the valuable effects of it, are ſo well known, that even Mr. HUME (an hiſtorian of the moſt unſuſpected impartiality in this caſe) acknowledges, that whatever civil liberty we now enjoy, is to be aſcribed to them. In fact, all our princes, who have ever entertained deſigns upon the liberties of their ſubjects, have been jealous of your principles and influence, and have accordingly uſed their firſt and utmoſt efforts to cruſh you.

The race of the Stewarts felt that they could not riſe except by your fall; but fortunately your riſe and eſtabliſhment ended in their extermination. The tory miniſtry, which prevailed at the end of the reign of queen Anne, naturally enough began their attempts to reſtore the pretender and arbitrary power by hoſtilities againſt you, and nothing but the moſt ſeaſonable and providential death of that unhappy and miſguided princeſs ſaved you with your country. And laſtly, to come to the preſent times, that thoſe who actually guide the meaſures which are now carrying on in this country are equally enemies to civil liberty and to you, can no more be denied than that William the IIId. of glorious memory, and the two firſt princes of the houſe of Hanover, were friendly to both. Be aſſured that your peculiar privileges, and the general liberties of this country, are inſeparably connected, and that whenever the altar of civil tyranny ſhall be erected, you will be the firſt victims. As, therefore, you value the one, contend for the other.

What was it but the tricks and artifices of the court, and the influence of the biſhops, who have the ſame views and intereſt with the court, that fruſtrated your late attempt to procure the repeal of but part of the many laws which bear hard on you, and the rights of humanity? The laws themſelves are ſo repugnant to common ſenſe and common juſtice, that even your moſt violent enemies could not but ſay, that "no man could find in his heart to put them in execution." The equity of your bill twice carried it with eclat through the houſe of commons; but all was blaſted by a nearer approach to the throne, a throne from which mercy is extended to *papiſts* and *rebels*, becauſe friends of deſpotiſm, and even to *murderers*, if they be employed againſt the conſtitution of the country.

It was by the artifices of courtiers that you were at firſt perſuaded to believe that the preſent miniſtry wiſhed well to your application; but by them you were even then ſo far deceived as to be perſuaded to clog it with *a declaration*, which, beſides making it leſs acceptable to many among you, and intolerable to ſome, made it eaſy for the biſhops to defeat the whole purpoſe of it.

What can more plainly ſhew the inſidious and hoſtile intentions of the court than the diſgraceful hiſtory of your *late tranſactions* with reſpect to the ſame application? Was it not by courtiers that a majority of the members of your own committee were prevailed upon to drop the ſolicitation of the bill, at the only time when there was a proſpect of its ſucceſs, *viz.* before the diſſolution of a houſe of commons peculiarly friendly to you? Circumſtances ſpeak too plainly to deny this, when it is known that all who gave the deciſive and fatal vote were thoſe who diſtribute the *regium donum*, except one, who is known to be particularly acquainted with ſome miniſterial perſons, a man of a weak and timid nature, and therefore peculiarly unfit to take the lead in a buſineſs of this kind. One miniſterial tool, and falſe brother, is even ſaid to have had the aſſurance to promiſe the miniſtry that they ſhould have no diſturbance from the diſſenters this year. Does not the painful recollection of theſe things ſtimulate you to do ſomething to wipe off your diſgrace?

The meaſures that are now carrying on againſt the North American colonies are alone a ſufficient indication of the diſpoſition of the court towards you. The pretence for ſuch outrageous proceedings, conducted with ſuch indecent and unjuſt precipitation, is much too ſlight to account for them. The true cauſe of ſuch violent animoſity muſt have exiſted much earlier, and deeper.

In ſhort, it can be nothing but the Americans (particularly thoſe of New England) being chiefly diſſenters and whigs; for the whole conduct of the preſent miniſtry demonſtrates, that what was *merit* in the two late reigns is *demerit* in this. And can you ſuppoſe that thoſe who are ſo violently hoſtile to the offspring of the Engliſh diſſenters ſhould be friendly to the remains of the *parent ſtock?* I truſt, that both you and they will make it appear that you have not degenerated from the principles and ſpirit of your illuſtrious anceſtors, and that you are no more to be outwitted or overawed than they were.

It is ſaid that a great part of the reſentment of the court againſt the diſſenters has ariſen from a notion that they were the chief abettors of Mr. Wilkes; and I believe that, in general, they were the friends of his *cauſe*, becauſe it was the cauſe of liberty, and of the conſtitution. But they took no part in this buſineſs more than the other friends of this country, except that diſſenters, having more depending upon public liberty, are more intereſted to keep a watchful eye upon every thing that relates to it; ſo that if your conduct in this affair has given *peculiar* offence, it muſt have been becauſe the ſame conduct appears more offenſive in you than in any others, which implies a prejudice againſt you as *diſſenters*, of which you ought to be apprized, that you may act accordingly.

Do not imagine, however, that what I have hitherto ſaid is a preamble to a declaration of war, or that I wiſh you to take arms in defence of your liberties, as your brethren in America will probably be compelled to do. That were equally ineffectual, and improper. But it is moſt earneſtly to be wiſhed that you would exert yourſelves in doing what the conſtitution of your country both permits and *requires* of all good citizens. Carefully avoid all undue influence on the approaching election, and ſtrenuouſly exert yourſelves to procure a return of men who are known to be friends to civil and religious liberty.

Attend particularly to the characters of the ſeveral candidates for whom your votes are requeſted. Regard none of their *profeſſions* of zeal for the public ſervice, but look to their paſt *conduct*; and if in any caſe they have promoted the corrupt meaſures of the court, and have concurred in paſſing any of the late laws that are unfavourable to your liberties, be not acceſſary to their *future crimes*, by giving them another opportunity of betraying you, and acting the ſame part over again. More eſpecially avoid, as you would the peſtilence, every man who voted againſt the repeal of the oppreſſive laws to which you are expoſed, and take every proper method of expreſſing your juſt ſenſe of their enmity towards you. Conſider them as the declared enemies of liberty, juſtice, and humanity.

The conduct of the *quakers* is ſaid to be peculiarly chaſte and exemplary with reſpect to elections. They join as a body to diſcountenance all undue influence, and admit not the ſmalleſt favour, or hardly a civility, from thoſe for whom they give their votes. And certainly you cannot too carefully avoid all ſuſpicion of corruption in a buſineſs of ſo much importance, and where freedom and independence of mind are ſo much concerned.

The popular cry againſt members of parliament is, that they are *corrupt*, ſubſervient to all the meaſures of the court; and that, in fact, they *ſell* their conſtituents. But is it really any wonder that a man ſhould *ſell* what he is known to have bought and paid for? Inſtead of making the office a matter of favour, honour, and truſt, is it not made exceedingly burthenſome and expenſive to them? And is this an age in which a man can be expected to be at very great expences, without endeavouing to reimburſe himſelf? There *are* characters ſo truly diſintereſted and great. I could name ſeveral ſuch; but, certainly, it were abſurd to expect they ſhould be found every where.

If then you would have it in your power, with any face and decency, to call your conſtituents to account, or even upbraid them for ſacrificing your liberties *in* the houſe, do not oblige them to ſacrifice their fortunes in order to get thither. Have no demands upon them *before* they enter upon their office, that you may have the more *afterwards*.

An eminent foreigner has foretold, "that England will loſe its liberty whenever the legiſlative part of the conſtitution ſhould be more corrupt than the executive." But he had no occaſion to have ſaid ſo much. Our liberties muſt neceſſarily be gone, whenever the power of the houſe of commons ſhall be united to that of the crown, whether the court be corrupt or not. For how can there be any *equilibrium*, when every weight is thrown into one ſcale. But he might have ſaid farther, and more to my preſent purpoſe, that the houſe of commons will loſe its liberty and independence whenever the *electors* ſhall be more corrupt than the *elected*.

If, therefore, you wiſh that your repreſentatives be uncorrupt and independent, firſt ſhew them the example of being ſo yourſelves. This ſtep is certainly neceſſary in order to gain your point, though it will not abſolutely inſure it. The diſeaſe may perhaps be too deſperate for any power of medicine; acquit yourſelves however of all juſt blame, by applying all ſuch as are of approved efficacy. This conduct will at leaſt mitigate the evil, and make you the objects of compaſſion in your ſufferings.

The diſeaſes of our conſtitution are too many to yield to any remedy, while the court has ſo much to give, and ſo many lucrative places to diſpoſe of; ſo that it is to be feared, that though your members be ſent to parliament in the moſt uncorrupt and honourable manner, they will not long continue uncorrupt. It is too much to be expected of human nature, eſpecially in this luxurious and expenſive age.

The radical fault is in the adminiſtration of the revenues. If this were in proper hands, and managed with propriety and frugality, ſo that no part of it, and no *place* created by it, ſhould come into the hands of your repreſentatives; or if the multitude of places were reduced to ſuch only as are neceſſary, and their enormous emoluments to a mere equitable payment for ſervice done, it could not be made the intereſt of your ſervants to betray you, and they would then make your intereſt their own; becauſe there would be no other to come into competition with it.

But though an effectual remedy may not be found, a palliative may be adminiſtered, which may abate the virulence of the diſeaſe, and procure time for the application of ſomething more efficacious. Though you cannot remove every temptation to which your repreſentatives are expoſed, becauſe many of them ariſe *from others*, at leaſt remove all thoſe that depend upon yourſelves. However they may be influenced to betray your intereſt *after* their return to parliament, let them not have it in their power to excuſe their conduct by any neceſſity laid upon them *antecedent* to their being returned.

There is the more reaſon why we, in England, ſhould watch with care and jealouſy over the remains of our civil liberty, becauſe the ſtate of the reſt of Europe is ſo extremely critical and alarming in this reſpect. In no part of the world was there ever ſuch a ſcene of revolutions as there has been in this. Power has ſhifted and fluctuated in a moſt extraordinary manner among the different ranks of men, *people*, *lords*, *clergy*, and *princes*: But, after almoſt all the modes and combinations of which the diſtribution of power is capable, it has at length almoſt wholly, and every where, reverted to the princes; ſo that they are nearly as arbitrary in Europe as in the eaſt, though eſtabliſhed maxims and cuſtoms (from which reſults, what we call *the ſpirit of the times*) have hitherto prevented their giving into ſo wanton an *abuſe* of their power. But a longer continuance in power may be attended with theſe exceſſes; as was the caſe with the Romans.

In their inſtructive hiſtory, we ſee as brave and as high ſpirited a people as the Engliſh, tamely ſubmitting to ſo vile an abuſe of power, as one would have thought *a priori*, had been abſolutely impoſſible among men; indeed ſuch as nothing in the ſhape of men could be trained to bear. And why may not this be the caſe with us? We have already taken the *firſt ſteps* towards it in the corruption and venality of the lower ranks of the people. Had not they been needy, profligate, and willing to ſell themſelves, Sylla, Cæſar, or Auguſtus had never been their maſters.

Such, however, is the face of Europe, in all the ſtates of which the princes were, originally, the fartheſt in the world from being arbitrary, that they are now almoſt univerſally ſo. Indeed not one who bears the name of *king* is excepted beſides that of Great Britain. And when things ſhall be equally ripe for it, who can tell but that, by a revolution as ſudden as that of Denmark, or more lately that of Sweden, the very *forms* of our free conſtitution may be ſet aſide at once, and undiſguiſed deſpotiſm take place. It is no diſparagement to the Engliſh to ſay that they are not more brave or independent than the Swedes, and it is certainly not ſaying leſs than the truth, of our princes, to affirm, that like the kings of Sweden, they are *men*.

Suppoſing now the three powers of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria, to have completed the partition of Poland, in which they have already made conſiderable progreſs; nothing will remain but the much eaſier work of ſimilar partition of the ſtates of Switzerland, and of the united provinces, and deſpotiſm will appear without controul over all the continent of Europe. And ſhall we flatter ourſelves that theſe iſlands will then remain a ſanctuary for the ſons of freedom, and not (after having been the ſpectators of the progreſs of arbitrary power abroad) become the laſt and moſt dreadful ſacrifice to it?

The hope of mankind (who have been ſo long debaſed and trampled upon by forms of unequal government) is that, in time, this horrible evil may find its own antidote and cure. Kings being always worſe educated than other men, the race of them may be expected to degenerate, till they be little better than ideots, as is the caſe already with ſeveral of them, needleſs to be named, and, it is ſaid, will be the caſe with others, when the preſent reigning princes ſhall be no more; while thoſe that are not the objects of *contempt* will be the objects of *hatred and execration*.

In this ſituation, the temptation to men to aſſert their natural rights, and ſeize the invaluable bleſſings of freedom, will be very great; and it may be hoped that, enlightened as the world now is, with reſpect to the theory of government, and taught by the experience of ſo many paſt ages, they will no more ſuffer themſelves to be transferred, like the live ſtock of a farm, from one worn out royal line to another, but eſtabliſh every where forms of free and equal government; by which at infinitely leſs expence than they are now to be *oppreſſed* and *abuſed*, every man may be ſecured in the enjoyment of as much of his natural rights as is conſiſtent with the good of the whole community. If this ſhould ever be the caſe, even the paſt uſurpations of the *pope* will not excite more aſtoniſhment and indignation, than the preſent diſgraceful ſubjection of the *many* to the *few* in civil reſpects.

PART II.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

AS your late repreſentatives have acted as if they were the repreſentatives of all North America, and in that aſſumed capacity have engaged in meaſures which threaten nothing leſs than the ruin of the whole Britiſh empire, it were greatly to be wiſhed that their ſucceſſors might learn by their example to know themſelves better, and keep within their proper province. This is a buſineſs of ſo much conſequence, that I cannot help ſubjoining a few plain conſiderations relating to it. It is true that I can advance nothing *new* upon the ſubject, but I ſhall endeavour to compriſe the merits of the caſe in a very ſmall compaſs, which may give it a chance of being better underſtood; and ſome advantage may ariſe from the ſame things being ſaid in a different manner, and upon a different occaſion.

The minds of many, indeed, are ſo obſtinately ſhut againſt conviction, and they are ſo blindly bent on puſhing the vindictive ſchemes of the preſent miniſtry, without regard to reaſon or conſequences, that I deſpair of making any impreſſion upon them. But I wiſh to addreſs myſelf to thoſe who have not yet taken their part, or who, though they may have been deceived by the falſe lights in which this affair has been repreſented, are cool enough to attend to what may be ſaid on the other ſide.

On ſuch I ſhould think that ſome impreſſion might be made by *three conſiderations*; one drawn from the nature and hiſtory of our conſtitution, another from the nature of things and the principles of liberty in general, and the third from the effects which the oppreſſion of America may have on the liberties of this country.

It has ever been a fundamental maxim in our government, that the repreſentatives of the people ſhould have a voice in enacting all the laws by which they are governed, and that they ſhould have the ſole power of giving their own money. Without theſe privileges there can be no true Britiſh liberty. Theſe maxims were ſo well underſtood, and were held ſo inviolable in all former times, that though all the kings of this country, ſince the conqueſt, have had ſeveral *realms*, or principalities ſubject to them, each has always had its ſeparate legiſlative body, its ſeparate laws, and its ſeparate ſyſtem of taxation; and no one of them ever thought of laying a tax upon another.

When the kings of England were likewiſe dukes of *Normandy*, and held other principalities in France, the Engliſh parliament never thought of making laws for the Normans, or the Normans for the Engliſh; and ſtill leſs did either of them preſume to tax the other. *Scotland*, though united under one head with England, had its own ſyſtem of laws, and taxation, altogether independent of the Engliſh, till the union of the parliaments of both nations. *Wales* alſo, and ſeveral *counties palatine*, taxed themſelves, without any controul from the parliament of England; and ſo does *Ireland* to this day. So independent were all theſe governments of one another, though the ſame king had a negative upon the reſolutions of them all, that when a man fled from any one of the realms, and took refuge in another, he was as effectually exempted from the juriſdiction of the country he had left, as if he had gone into the dominions of another prince; ſo that no proceſs at law commenced in the former could affect him.

Agreeably to theſe ideas, it could not but have been underſtood, that when many of our anceſtors, the old puritans, quitted the realm of England, they freed themſelves from the laws of England. Indeed they could have had no other motive for leaving this country; and how could they have expected any relief from taking refuge in America, if they had found in that country, or carried with them the ſame laws and the ſame adminiſtration by which they were aggrieved in this? But going into a country which was *out of the realm of England*, and not occupied, they found themſelves at firſt without any laws whatever. But they enacted laws for themſelves, voluntarily chuſing, from their regard to the country from which they came, to have the ſame common head and center of concord, the king of Great Britain, and therefore ſubmitted to his negative upon all their proceedings. They adopted as many of the laws of England as they choſe, but no more; and if they had preferred the laws of Scotland, thoſe of Ireland, or thoſe of any foreign country, they were at liberty to have done it.

Theſe coloniſts alſo provided for the expences of their own ſeparate governments, granting the kind aids for that purpoſe, according to their own judgment and ability, without the interference of the Engliſh parliament, till the fatal period of the *ſtamp act*, which was abſolutely an innovation in our conſtitution, confounding the firſt and fundamental ideas belonging to the ſyſtem of *different realms ſubject to the ſame king*, and even introduced *a language quite new to us*, viz. that of *America being ſubject to England*. For America was never thought to be within the realm of England, any more than Scotland or Ireland. If there have been any *exceptions* to this ſyſtem of legiſlation, or taxation, with reſpect to America, it has been the exerciſe of *tyranny*, and it has not been the leſs ſo for having been *diſguiſed*, or having paſſed *without ſuſpicion*.

According to the language that was univerſally in uſe till of late years, to ſay that *America was ſubject to England*, would have been conſidered as equally abſurd, with ſaying, that it was ſubject to Ireland or to Hanover, that is, the ſubject of ſubjects, all being equally ſubject to one king, who is himſelf ſubject to the laws, and who is no longer our *legal and rightful king*, than he is ſo. In this great principle the very eſſence of our liberty, and the independent liberty of each part of the *common empire*, conſiſts.

Secondly, with reſpect to the principles of *liberty in general*, I would obſerve, that if any realm or country be taxed by another, the people ſo taxed have no proper liberty left, but are in a ſtate of as *abſolute deſpotiſm* as any of which we read in hiſtory, or of which we can form an idea; ſince the ſame *foreign power* that can take *one penny* from them without their conſent, may take the *laſt penny that they have*; ſo that, in fact, they have *no property at all of their own*, every thing they have being at the mercy of others. This would be the caſe with England, if we were taxed at the pleaſure of the king, or by the parliament of Ireland, or by the houſes of repreſentatives of America; it would be the caſe of the Iriſh if they were taxed by the Engliſh; and therefore it will be the caſe of the Americans if they be taxed by us.

It is ſaid that Leeds, Mancheſter, and other large towns in England, ſend no repreſentatives to parliament, and yet are taxed by it. But there is this very eſſential and obvious difference between their caſe and that of the Americans, viz. that thoſe who tax Leeds, Mancheſter, &c. always tax themſelves at the ſame time, and in the ſame proportion; and while this is the caſe, thoſe towns have no reaſon to be apprehenſive of partiality or oppreſſion. To make the caſes parallel, let the parliament lay a ſeparate tax on the towns that ſend no repreſentatives, and exempt from ſuch tax thoſe that do ſend members. In this caſe, I doubt not, but the unrepreſented towns would complain as loudly as the Americans do now, who ſee that we aſſume a power of loading them, and eaſing ourſelves; and that we are endeavouring to eſtabliſh a *principle*, which will at once give us all the property they have. If there be in nature a juſtifiable caſe of reſiſtance to government, it is this; and if the Americans have any thing of the ſpirit of Engliſhmen, they will riſk every thing, rather than ſubmit to ſuch a claim. They are willing to be our *fellow ſubjects*, having the ſame common head; but are not willing to be our *ſlaves*.

It is alledged that we have *protected* the Americans, and that they ought to pay for that protection; but have we not alſo protected Ireland and the electorate of Hanover without pretending either to make laws for them or to tax them? What we may do, or *attempt* to do, when this new doctrine ſhall have been eſtabliſhed in the caſe of the Americans, is as yet unknown. Any favour that we do to the Americans certainly gives us a claim upon their *gratitude*, but it does not make them our ſlaves. Beſides they have, in many reſpects, made abundant requital, and we were actually reaping a rich harveſt for the little we have ſowed in that fruitful ſoil. But our preſent miniſtry reſemble the man who would kill the hen that laid the golden eggs, in order that he might come at all the treaſure at once; and the event will equally diſappoint them both, or rather they reſemble the dog, who, by catching at the ſhadow, loſt the ſubſtance.

Many perſons of this country are ſo groſsly ignorant as to imagine that while we are heavily taxed for the welfare of the common empire, and have even incurred a prodigious debt on that account, the Americans pay nothing at all. But have not the Americans their own ſeparate governments to ſupport, as well as we have ours, and do they not tax themſelves for that purpoſe, and do we help them to bear any part of thoſe taxes? If they incur debts, as they ſometimes do, do they not diſcharge them as well as they can? And ſhould we not laugh at them if they ſhould pretend to have any demand upon us for the payment of them? Should we not alſo treat the Iriſh with the ſame contempt in the ſame caſe?

In a *common cauſe* the Americans have always been ready to exert themſelves with as much zeal as we have ſhewn; nay, by our own acknowledgment, they have done more; for at the cloſe of the laſt war we voluntarily voted them large ſums of money, becauſe we were ſenſible that they had exerted themſelves even beyond their ability. But their exertions were *voluntary*, as was our acknowledgement.

As to the conduct of the preſent miniſtry with reſpect to America, it is no part of my preſent argument; but I cannot help obſerving, that it muſt give pain to every reaſonable man to ſee an Engliſh parliament ſo readily giving their ſanction to meaſures ſo exceedingly abſurd and ruinous. Admitting that the Eaſt India company has been injured by ſome of the inhabitants of Boſton, reaſonable people would have contented themſelves with demanding *ſatisfaction*, and would not have puniſhed the innocent with the guilty, by *blocking up their port*.

An offence of this nature could not in reaſon or equity draw upon them the *abolition of their charter*; which demonſtrates that none of the colonies have the leaſt ſecurity for ſo much as the form of a free conſtitution, all being at the mercy of a foreign power.

An offence of this kind did not require that a fleet of eleven ſhips of war, and eight regiments ſhould be ſent thither, with a power to commit all crimes and murders with impunity, and that the wretched inhabitants ſhould be compelled, upon every accuſation, to leave their friends, and ſubmit to a trial, and conſequently an iniquitous trial, in a foreign country; an inſtance of oppreſſion which, of itſelf, is abſolutely intolerable, and which it cannot be conceived that any perſon who has arms in his hands, and the ſpirit of a man within him, can poſſibly ſubmit to.

What man, finding that the government of his country provided him no ſatisfaction for the murder of a near relation or friend (which will neceſſarily be the caſe, when a trial cannot be had upon the ſpot, or without croſſing the Atlantic ocean, whither he cannot carry his witneſſes, and ſtill leſs his *feelings*) will not think himſelf not only excuſeable, but even bound in conſcience to take his own ſatisfaction, and engage his private friends to aſſiſt him in procuring *blood for blood*?

I need not aſk any *Engliſhman* how the Americans (whom prelatical tyranny drove from this country, and who are grown numerous, ſtrong, and high ſpirited under a very different treatment) muſt feel in theſe circumſtances; eſpecially when, at the ſame time, they ſee the boundaries of Canada extended, and made a perfect arbitrary government, as a model no doubt, for their own, in due time, and a check upon them till that time. It is what he himſelf would feel in the ſame circumſtances.

Laſtly, do you imagine, my fellow citizens, that we can ſit ſtill, and be the idle ſpectators of the chains which are forging for our brethren in America, *with ſafety to ourſelves*? Let us ſuppoſe America to be compleatly enſlaved, in conſequence of which the Engliſh court can command all the *money*, and all the *force* of that country; will they like to be ſo arbitrary *abroad*, and have their power confined *at home*, eſpecially as troops in abundance can be tranſported in a few weeks from America to England, where, with the preſent ſtanding army, they may inſtantly reduce us to what they pleaſe? And can it be ſuppoſed that the Americans, being ſlaves themſelves, and having been enſlaved *by us*, will not, in return, willingly contribute their aid to bring us into the ſame condition?

Theſe conſequences appear to me ſo very obvious, that I think none but the abſolutely *infatuated* can help ſeeing them. Indeed the infatuation is of ſo groſs a nature, and of ſo dangerous a kind, that I cannot help thinking it reſembles that which uſually proceeds the downfall of ſtates; and it calls to my mind the Latin proverb, *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*.

Philip the ſecond, and the king of Spain, at the height of its power, ſo as to threaten Europe with univerſal monarchy, were under a like infatuation. That proud and obſtinate prince imagined that he could eaſily reduce the Belgic provinces by writing diſpatches from his cloſet. But the thing that was really effected by all his *orders*, his *generals*, his *fleets*, and his *armies*, after a bloody war of many years, was the independency of thoſe provinces, and the ruin of Spain.

We too affect to ſpeak with the ſame contempt of the people of North America, though the diſparity of forces between Great Britain and them is nothing, compared with the apparent diſparity between thoſe of Spain and the Belgic provinces.

Alſo, becauſe the Americans have more of the appearance of religion than ourſelves, we ridicule them as *hypocrites*. But if they be ſuch hypocrites as the puritanical party in England (whom the royaliſts diverted themſelves with ſtigmatizing in the ſame manner) in the time of the civil war, true valour and perſeverance will go hand in hand with their hypocriſy; and the hiſtory of our approaching conteſt will teach mankind the ſame leſſon with our laſt, and ſhew the different effects of *ſobriety* and *profligacy* in ſoldiers. The king began with a maniſeſt advantage in point of *diſcipline* and *generals*; and ſo may we in this war. But it ſoon appeared that generals and diſcipline are more eaſily acquired than *principles*; and in the courſe of two or thee years, the ſuperiority of the parliamentary forces was as great in one reſpect as in the other.

To purſue this ſubject, would carry me far beyond the bounds of my preſent purpoſe. I ſhall therefore return to it, by earneſtly adviſing to oppoſe, at the next election, every candidate, who, in the preſent parliament, has concurred in the late attrocious attempts to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over ſo great a part of the Britiſh empire, to the imminent hazard of our moſt valuable commerce, and of that national ſtrength, ſecurity, and felicity, which depend on UNION and on LIBERTY. If you make any *terms* with your future repreſentatives, do not forget to require of them, to *do by others as they would have others do by them*. It is only by juſtice, equity, and generoſity that nations, as well as individuals, can expect to flouriſh; and by the violation of them, both ſingle perſons, and ſtates, in the courſe of the righteous providence of God, involve themſelves in diſgrace and ruin.

That thinking perſons may form ſome idea of what we have to expect from a *war with our colonies*, I ſhall conclude with citing two paragraphs from *Doctor Price's additional preface to his appeal to the public, on the ſubject of the national debt*.

"Before the revolution, the ſupplies of every year were raiſed within the year, by temporary taxes. After

the revolution this became too difficult; and money was raiſed by perpetuating and anticipating the taxes, and forming th[e]* into funds for diſcharging the principal and intereſt of ſums borrowed upon them. But even in this way, ſufficient ſupplies for carrying on king William's and queen Anne's wars could not have been procured, had it not been for the eſtabliſhment of the bank. This provided a ſubſtitute for money, which anſwered all its purpoſes, and enabled the nation to make payments that it could not otherwiſe have made.

"From that period, paper credit and taxes have been encreaſing together. When moderate, theſe promote trade, by quickening induſtry, ſupplying with a medium of traffic, and producing improvements; but when exceſſive, they ruin trade, by rendering the means of ſubſiſtence too dear, diſtreſſing the poor, and raiſing the price of labour, and * manufactures. They are now, among us, in this ſtate of exceſs; and, in conjunction with ſome other cauſes, have brought us into a ſituation, which is, I think, unparrallelled in the hiſtory of mankind; changing on paper, and yet weighed down by heavy burdens: Trade neceſſary to enable us to ſupport an enormous debt, and yet that debt, together with an exceſs of papet money, working continually towards the deſtruction of trade; public ſpirit, independency, and virtue, undermined by luxury, and yet luxury neceſſary to our exiſtence. Other kingdoms have enacted ſumptuary laws for ſuppreſſing luxury; were we to do this with any conſiderable effect the conſequence might prove fatal. In ſhort, were our people to avoid deſtroying themſelves by intemperance, or only to leave off the uſe of one or two foreign weeds, the revenue would become deficient, and a public bankruptcy might enſue. On ſuch grounds it is impoſſible that any kingdom ſhould ſtand long. A dreadful convulſion cannot be very diſtant. The next war will ſcarcely leave a chance for eſcaping it. But we are threatened with it ſooner: *An open rupture with the colonies may bring it on immediately.*"

* The poor rate alone is now equal to all the ordinary taxes formerly, and the expences of *peace* double to thoſe of *war* in King William's time.

MR. PINKNEY,

AS you at preſent ſuſtain the character of public printer, it is expected of you that you ſhould communicate to the public all ſuch matters as materially concern them. In *this*, many of his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, and your readers, appear to be diſappointed; for while the country are alarmed with the apprehenſions of the expences attending the late campaign to the weſtward, and dread heavy taxes, and another emiſſion of paper money, joy and gladneſs ſeem to reign in the city of Williamſburg. All your readers are glad to hear of his excellency's arrival at your city, and pleaſed with the addition to his domeſtic felicity, but till they have ſome more particular account of the riſe, progreſs, and concluſion, of the late manœuvres on the frontiers than has hitherto appeared, they cannot partake of that unfeigned joy and gladneſs that diffuſes itſelf ſo plentifully through Williamſburg. It may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that you can, from proper authority, give a ſatisfactory account of theſe matters, and until you do it, many of your readers will think themſelves neglected. Pray do not omit the article of expence that may arile to the country (if any) and let us know what influence it may probably have in raiſing the exchange. This is expected of you, and if you cannot comply with it, be pleaſed to publiſh your reaſons, with this letter.

***. I am ſorry that the above correſpondent, and *many* of my readers, as he tells me, are diſpleaſed with my papers of late, on account of their not containing a minute detail of the expences his lordſhip has been at with reſpect to his late manœuvres, &c. It would be uſeleſs to give a long anſwer to the gentleman's letter; indeed, I have not time to do it. All I can ſay is, that *reports* have been various; inſomuch, that I have not been able to draw any ſatisfactory concluſion, or I ſhould moſt readily have obliged thoſe readers whom I have ſo unluckily *neglected*. In a little time our aſſembly meets; at that period, in all probability, the gentleman will be more ſufficiently informed, and from far greater authority than I am at preſent able to produce, with the late diſturbances to the weſtward, and alſo of the expences which may have attended them.

THE PRINTER.

LONDON, *October* 24.

THE FOLLOWING IS MR. EDMUND BURKE'S SPEECH TO THE ELECTORS OF BRISTOL.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM come hither to ſolicit, in perſon, that favour which my friends have hitherto endeavoured to procure for me, by the moſt obliging, and to me the moſt honourable exertions. I have ſo high an opinion of the great truſt which you have to confer on this occaſion, and, by long experience, ſo juſt a diffidence in my abilities, to fill it in a manner adequate even to my own ideas, that I ſhould never have ventured of myſelf to intrude into that awful ſituation. But ſince I am called upon by the deſire of ſeveral reſpectable fellow ſubjects, as I have done at other times, I give up my fears to their wiſhes. Whatever my other deficiencies may be, I do not know what it is to be wanting to my friends. I am not fond of attempting to raiſe public expectation by great promiſes. At this time there is much cauſe to conſider, and very little to preſume. We ſeem to be approaching to a great criſis in our affairs, which calls for the whole wiſdom of the wiſeſt among us, without being able to aſſure ourſelves that any wiſdom can preſerve us from many and great inconveniencies. You know I ſpeak of our unhappy conteſt with America. I confeſs it is a matter on which I look down as from a precipice. It is difficult in itſelf, and it is rendered more intricate by a great variety of plans of conduct. I do not mean to enter into them. I will not ſuſpect a want of good intention in framing them. But however pure the intentions of their authors may have been, we all know that the event has been unfortunate. The means of recovering our affairs are not obvious. So many great queſtions of commerce, of finance, of conſtitution, and of policy, are involved in this American deliberation, that I dare engage for nothing, but that I ſhall give it, without any predilection to former opinions, or any ſiniſter bias whatſoever, the honeſt and impartial conſideration of which I am capable. The public has a full right to it; and this great city, a main pillar in the commercial intereſt of Great Britain, muſt totter on its baſe by the ſlighteſt miſtake, with reſpect to our American meaſures. Thus much, however, I think it not amiſs to lay before you: That I am not, I hope, apt to take up or lay down my opinion lightly. I have held, and ever ſhall maintain, to the beſt of my power, unimpaired and undiminiſhed, the juſt, wiſe, and neceſſary conſtitutional ſuperiority of Great Britain. This it neceſſary for America, as well as for us. I never mean to depart from it. Whatever may be loſt by it, I avow it. The forfeiture even of your favour, if by ſuch a declaration I could forfeit it, though the firſt object of my ambition, never will make me diſguiſe my ſentiments on this ſubject.

But I have ever had a clear opinion, and have ever held a conſtant correſpondent conduct, that this ſuperiority is conſiſtent with all the liberties a ſober and ſpirited American ought to deſire. I never mean to put any coloniſt, or any human creature, in a ſituation not becoming a free man. To reconcile Britiſh ſuperiority with American liberty ſhall be my great object, as far as my little faculties extend. I am far from thinking that both, even yet, may not be preſerved.

When I firſt devoted myſelf to the public ſervice, I conſidered how I ſhould render myſelf fit for it; and this I did by endeavouring to diſcover what it was, that gave this country the rank it holds in the world; I found that our proſperity and dignity aroſe principally, if not ſolely, from two ſources; our conſtitution and commerce. Both theſe I have ſpared no ſtudy to underſtand, and to endeavour to ſupport.

The diſtinguiſhing part of our conſtitution is its liberty. To preſerve that liberty inviolate ſeems the particular duty, and proper truſt, of a member of the houſe of commons. But the liberty, the only liberty I mean, is a liberty connected with order, that not only exiſts along with order and virtue, but which cannot exiſt at all without them. It inheres in good and ſteady government, as in its ſubſtance and vital principle. The other ſource of our power is commerce, of which you are ſo large a part, and which cannot exiſt, more than your liberty, without a connection with many virtues. It has ever been a very particular and a very favourite object of my ſtudy in its principles, and in its details. I think many here are acquainted with the truth of what I ſay. This I know, that I have ever had my houſe open, and my poor ſervices ready, for traders and manufacturers of every denomination. My favourite ambition is to have thoſe ſervices acknowledged. I now appear before you to make trial, whether my earneſt endeavours have been ſo wholly oppreſſed by the weakneſs of my abilities as to be rendered inſignificant in the eyes of a great trading city, or whether you chuſe to give a weight to humble abilities, for the ſake of the honeſt exertions with which they are accompanied. This is my trial to-day. My induſtry is not on trial; of my induſtry I am ſure, as far as my conſtitution of mind and body admitted.

When I was invited by many reſpectable merchants, freeholders, and freemen, of this city, to offer them my ſervices, I had juſt received the honour of an election at another place, at a very great diſtance from this. I immediately opened the matter to thoſe of my worthy conſtituents who were with me, and they unanimouſly adviſed me not to decline it; that they had elected me with a view to the public ſervices; and that as great queſtions relative to our commerce and colonies were imminent, that in ſuch matters I might derive authority and ſupport from the repreſentation of this great commercial city; they deſired me therefore to ſet off without delay, very well perſuaded that I never could forget my obligations to them, or to my friends, for the choice they had made of me. From that time to this inſtant I have not ſlept, and if I ſhould have the honour of being freely choſen by you, I hope I ſhall be as far from ſlumbering or ſleeping, when your ſervice requires me to be awake, as I have been in coming to offer myſelf a candidate for your favour.

October 26. A letter from a gentleman of veracity, who was preſent at the late ſale of the French Eaſt India company's goods at l'Orient, ſays: "That the merchants of Nantz purchaſed there almoſt all the tea, and are going to embark it for America, in order to ſell it, in a clandeſtine manner, to the Engliſh colonies. It is pretended ſome of the officers of the Engliſh ſhips on that ſtation favour ſuch commerce. Several ſhips belonging to Bourdeaux, Rochelle, and Marſeilles, are arrived in thoſe ports with rich returns, in exchange for all ſorts of ſilk and woollen goods, ſtockings, linen, &c. which they have ſold there by the ſame means. The manufacturers of Louvier, Rhodes, Sedan, and Poitou, in the woollen branch, and thoſe of Lyons and Nimes, in the ſilks, have been ſo fully employed for 18 months paſt that the workmen can with difficulty ſupply the demands. This ſhews the effect of the act of parliament made againſt the colonies. M. de Vergennes will take advantage of the miſtakes of the Engliſh government, to ruin their commerce, and augment that of France; and unleſs a ſpeedy remedy be applied, in leſs than ſix months, England will loſe all the commerce of her colonies."

An eſtimate by bills of lading of all the Britiſh manufactures which were ſhipped laſt ſummer for America, and have lately been returned on merchants hands in London, and other out ports, is ordered to be laid before the privy council.

Tueſday two fellows took ſnuff for a wager at a public houſe, Goſwell ſtreet, till one of them ſtrangled himſelf, and died on the ſpot. A ſurgeon was ſent for, but his aſſiſtance was in vain.

WILLIAMSBURG.

BY the Peggy, Fiſher, juſt arrived in James river, we learn that Mr. WILKES is at length LORD MAYOR of London, to the great diſpleaſure of his majeſty. The mob, upon this occaſion, was extremely clamorous, going through the ſtreets with a continual cry of WILKES and LIBERTY! and ſhewed every other mark of joy and gladneſs that ſo proper a perſon was choſen for the mayoraly. Captain Fiſher alſo informs that the new parliament was ſitting before his departure from England.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Caroline, aſſembled at the courthouſe, on Thurſday the 8th day of December, 1774, for the purpoſe of chuſing a committee to ſee that the aſſociation is duly kept, agreeable to the reſolutions of the continental congreſs, the following perſons were elected: Edmund Pendleton, James Taylor, Walker Taliaferro, William Nelſon, James Upſhaw, William Woodford, Anthony Thornton, George Baylor, Thomas Lomax, Richard Johnſon, John Tennent, George Taylor, John Minor, Thomas Loury, John Armiſtead, John Jones, George Guy, Benjamin Hubbard, Samuel Haws, and Edmund Pendleton, junior, gentlemen.

Edmund Pendleton, eſquire, was unanimouſly elected chairman of the committee, and Samuel Haws, junior, appointed clerk.

SAMUEL HAWS, Clerk.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

***. I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public. G. WYTHE.

To be SOLD, *at the plantation of Mr.* William Cammock, *ſenior, in* Spotſylvania *county, on the* 2d Tueſday *in* January *next*,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *William Cammock*, junior, deceaſed, conſiſting of cattle, hogs, and plantation utenſils; likewiſe ſeveral fine colts of the firſt blood in *Virginia*, one 3 years old, a ſtone colt, got by colonel *Taylor's York*, his dam a *Fearnought*, out of a *Diamond*; alſo a grey, 2 years old, and very large to age, got by *Fearnought*, out of a *Nonpareil* mare; likewiſe a fine *Diamond* mare and filly colt, got by captain *Upſhaw's Triſtram Shandy*; with many others, too tedious to mention. Credit will be given till the firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1775, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

(1) MARY CAMMOCK, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 25*th of* January *next, at the* Rocky Ridge,

THIRTY valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Twelve months credit for one half, and two years for the remainder. Bond and ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid to

PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE'S EXECUTORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 21, 1774.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 9*th day of* January,

THE houſes and lots of the late *Matthew Tewell*, deceaſed, very pleaſantly ſituated in *St. Mary's*-ſtreet, leading to the capitol landing, with a well of good water. At the ſame time will be ſold, a great variety of exceeding good houſhold and kitchen furniture, carpenters, joiners, and turners tools, a quantity of timber, plank, boards, and pipe ſtaves, a riding chair, cart, &c. on ſix months credit. Bond, with ſufficient ſecurity, will be required for all ſums above fifty ſhillings. All perſons that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring them in, properly authenticated.

MARY TEWELL, executrix.

For SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS, viz.

COFFEE, ſingle and lump ſugar, brown ditto, butter, cheeſe, molaſſes, candles, bacon, hard ſoap, vinegar, and many other articles, which, to mention, is too tedious. I have two hogſheads of good *Weſt India* rum, which will be ſold reaſonably to any perſon that will apply ſoon; or if it would not be convenient to purchaſe the whole, I will draw it off, but not under ten gallons. Ready caſh muſt be paid for the above articles.---Alſo for ſale, a very good horſe and chair, having every thing complete for them, three feather beds, half a dozen of black walnut chairs, two or three black walnut tables, a looking glaſs, ſome pictures, and other houſhold furniture. Credit for theſe articles will be allowed till the 10th of *June* next, or longer, if required, on bond and good ſecurity. Likewiſe an excellent negro wench to be ſold, for which credit will be given till next *October*. Bond and ſecurity will be expected.

N. B. A good, well diſpoſed woman, properly recommended, will meet with great encouragement by applying to me. Her whole buſineſs will be, as I have long laboured under a cruel diſorder, to take care of me, and to ſee that family affairs are properly regulated.

***. I have two or three rooms to LET to young gentlemen; the price of which will be far from unreaſonable.

DANIEL BAXTER.

TAKEN up, a pied ſteer, each ear marked with ſomething like a ſwallow fork, and is poſted and appraiſed.

BENJAMIN WELDON.

THE owners of 200 acres of LAND, drawn in colonel *Bernard Moore's* lottery, in *Caroline* county, are deſired to make it known to *Edmund Pendleton* and *Peter Lyons*, eſquires, adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, eſquire, numbered in the ſaid lottery 12 and 47. 3

LOST, in the road, the 18th of *November* laſt, about 3 miles above *Hanover* town, a piece of *Iriſh* HOLLAND, 25 yards in quantity, wrapped in blue paper, and in an ornabrig wallet marked with coppreas cotton W A. Whoever will deliver the ſaid piece of holland to Mr. *Thomas Simpſon* of *Hanover* town, or the ſubſcriber in the ſaid county, ſhall be entitled to a reward of 30s. THOMAS ANDERSON.

WHEREAS *Hannah Burk*, daughter of *Patrick* and *Mary Burk*, was taken priſoner by the *Shawaneſe* Indians, but was relieved from them about three years ago, is now living at *Fort Pitt*, and married to one *Robert Roſebrock*, has heard her mother was living on *Hogan's Creek*, *Dan River*, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, but has reaſon to believe ſhe has ſince moved, any account given of her parents to *Mr. Thomas Dalton*, of *Pittſburg*, will be forever acknowledged. She was a captive about 10 years. Her mother was taken at the ſame time, and relieved at colonel *Bouquet's* treaty.

RICHMOND county, *December* 10, 1774.

Mr. PINKNEY,

OBSERVING lately an advertiſement in your paper, under the ſignature of *Joſeph de Sabbe*, informing the public of his arrival and propoſed reſidence in *Williamſburg*, in the character of a phyſician, and as ſuch profeſſing a rare depth of ſkill in effecting the cure of ſeveral dangerous diſeaſes, we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, actuated by a principle of the pureſt regard for the welfare of the community we live in, and eſteeming it our bounden duty as members thereof, to endeavour, by all poſſible means in our power, to obviate every (what we conceive) intended impoſition upon any part of the ſame, do certify, that having been for ſome time afflicted with a hectic diſorder, and prevailed upon by his pompous recommendation of himſelf, whereby he obtained a little credit among us, in the courſe of the laſt year we became his patients, in which capacity we continued five or ſix months, adhering moſt invariably, through the whole time, to every regimen by him preſcribed for our obſervation. Notwithſtanding this ſtrict attention, finding ourſelves conſiderably weakened, rather than relieved, we at length deemed it highly expedient to decline any further uſe of his ſimple applications, for with theſe only he pretended to practiſe, which ſtep was generally found neceſſary to be purſued by almoſt all who were unlucky enough to have employed him in theſe neighbourhoods. This ſuſpicion in us, of his want of acquaintance with phyſic, ſeems ſo well ſtrengthened by many concurring accounts received from *Maryland*, where he reſided a ſhort time before his coming hither, that we think ourſelves ſufficiently authorized to make this inſertion.

We are, ſir,

Your moſt obedient ſervants,

JAMES WEBB,
NEWMAN MISKELL.

The ſubſcribers having applied to the above mentioned *Joſeph de Sabbe* for his aſſiſtance in ſeveral kinds of ſickneſs, ſo fully experienced therein the ill ſucceſs attending his practice, that we do moſt cordially agree in ſentiment, reſpecting him, with the above gentlemen.

SAMUEL HERRINGTON,
ISAAC ALLOWAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 12, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber intends going to *England* about the middle of *February* next, and requeſts the favour of all perſons indebted to him to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in their payments; thoſe who cannot immediately pay, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts by giving bond, with approved ſecurity. And whereas many debts due to the eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Hornſby*, deceaſed, yet remain unſettled, notwithſtanding many former advertiſements relative thereto, all perſons indebted to the ſame are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle, and if they cannot immediately pay, to give bond to the ſubſcriber, with approved ſecurity. All debts that remain unſettled will be left in the hands of my attorney, with directions to commence ſuits as ſoon as the courts of juſtice ar opened. The ſubſcriber has on hand about 1200l. ſterling worth of *European* goods, which he would ſell wholeſale, at a low advance, and allow credit; alſo 500 acres of land, in *James City* county, to diſpoſe of, very cheap, and on long credit. JOSEPH HORNSBY.

CHARLES CITY, *December* 10, 1774.

To be RENTED *for a year, and entered on at* Chriſtmas,

A TRACT of LAND on *Powhattan* ſwamp, in *James City* county, containing, by an old ſurvey, 550 acres, the fartheſt part of which is not more than 6 miles from *Williamſburg*. This land I formerly adverſtiſed for ſale, and now would willingly ſell it for 1000l. on long credit, a price much under its real value, as the wood alone is worth more money to a gentleman in the city. At leaſt 400 acres of the above land are to clear, which are exceeding good for grain, and ſeveral meadows, rich and firm, that, by little pains, may be made arable. If I do not part with the above by *Chriſtmas*, I purpoſe to ſell wood by the load, to thoſe who chuſe to cart it. For further information apply to Mr. *Robert Anderſon*, in *Williamſburg*, or the ſubſcriber. 2 JOHN TYLER.

WHEREAS about the ninth day of *April*, 1773, I *Amos Liveſay* was arreſted, or pretended to be arreſted, by one *Peter Williams*, at the ſuit of *Glouceſter Hunnicutt*, of the county of *Suſſex*, merchant, which ſaid *Hunnicutt* refuſed to accept bail, though I offered the ſame, and inſiſted the ſaid *Williams* ſhould take me to priſon, unleſs I would give him ſecurity on my land in *Prince George* county for a debt of 24l. 10s. which he pretended to be due to him, when there was not 13l. due; I do hereby therefore give this notice to prevent any perſon or perſons whatſoever from taking any aſſignment of my ſaid land from the ſaid *Hunnicutt*, being determined to pay only my own debt (for which I have given him notice) and not to deliver up to him, or any one elſe, the poſſeſſion of my ſaid land. AMOS LIVESAY.

I HEREBY *forewarn ALL PERSONS from* HUNTING *or* SHOOTING *on my LANDS at* Weſtover *and* Buckland.

3 W. BYRD.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 13*th of* January, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at a plantation near* Petersburg, *lately the property of doctor* John Ravenſcroft, *to the higheſt bidder*,

ABOUT twenty very likely NEGROES, chiefly *Virginia* born, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo ſeveral HORSES and CATTLE, a yoke of OXEN and CART, all the UTENSILS of huſbandry belonging to the ſaid plantation, and a conſiderable quantity of FODDER. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5l. the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, and, if the bonds are not punctually diſcharged, to carry intereſt from the date.

3 BOLLING STARK,
Attorney for *George M'Murdo*, and *John Ravenſcroft*.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation on *Bull Run*, the 7th of *September* laſt, a convict ſervant man, who ſays his name is *John Horne*, but was convicted by the name of *Pooling Horne*, and imported into *Potowmack* river, laſt month, in the ſhip *Taylor*. He is an *Engliſhman*, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſhort black hair, a ſmooth face, and a ſcar under his left eye. Had on, and took with him, an old blue ſailor's jacket, very ſhort, with ſmall black buttons, ſet thick on both ſides, a black waiſtcoat, cord duroy breeches, light marled ſtockings, and old ſhoes; alſo new light grey jacket and breeches of coarſe cloth, with white metal buttons, and two new ornabrig ſhirts, with ſeveral other ſhirts, ſilk handkerchiefs, and other things. He carried off a likely black blooded mare, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar on her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock M. I will give the above reward for the ſervant and the mare, delivered to me in *Colcheſter*.

(3) ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

THERE was a hogſhead of tobacco inſpected at *Rocky Ridge* warehouſe the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1769, for *Francis Smith*, and entered on our book, number 1370, 1170, 80, 1090, nett. If not claimed in time, it will be ſold according to law.

SCOTT and PANKEY, Inſpectors.

TAKEN up in *Spotſylvania*, 4 ſheep, *viz.* one ram, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear; one ewe, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left; one wether, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right, and a crop in the left ear; the other is a lamb, unmarked. All the above ſheep are white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 18s. WILLIAM CARTER.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a ſmall flea bitten grey horſe, about 11 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a croſs. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

REUBEN DANIEL.

TAKEN up, on *Deep Creek*, in *Cumberland*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 5 years old, a ſwitch tail, and no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. JACOB MAGEHE.

Mr. PINKNEY,

AN advertisement having appeared in your paper some time ago, signed *John Green*, the tendency of which may be extremely injurious to me, I should be glad, through your press, to controvert what the said *Green* has urged with respect to myself. He says that a partnership never existed between us, but only intended: In answer to which, I declare we were permanently engaged in partnership some time before the death of the late Mr. *Houston*; at whose decease the said *Green* consulted me about purchasing a wench of Mr. *Houston*'s widow, which I readily agreed to, as also towards purchasing a stock of goods; all which I looked upon myself culpable for, in case of default in him. It would be useless to take notice of the frequent reports of the said *Green*, relative to our partnership; I shall therefore rest my cause with those friends who have given me their custom, to whom I return my sincerest thanks.

All persons indebted to the above partnership are requested to make payment to me immediately, as I have the books in my possession; and those to whom we are indebted are desired to bring in their claims.

I think it necessary to inform the public that I now carry on the business for Mr. *Richard Lewis*, of *Fredericksburg*.

(3) JOHN SORREL.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS *David Hamilton* obtained a bond illegally from the subscriber, therefore he forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of the same, as he will not answer it.

FREDERICK county, JAMES BLACKBURN.
October 20, 1774.

MARYLAND, *September* 25, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away last night, from *Dorsey*'s forge, 3 servant men, *viz. William George*, born in *England*, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, 1 check and 1 oznabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, a small round hat, bound with black worsted, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps, with steel buckles; he had on an iron collar.

Solomon Burnham, born in *Yorkshire*, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, 1 oznabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and 1 pair of shoes and buckles, professes himself to be a complete farmer, and had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an *Englishman*, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, swarthy complexion, has a large boney face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him, a cloth jacket, 1 oznabrig and 1 check shirt, oznabrig trowsers, 2 pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have, if 20 miles from home, 30s. if 30 miles, 40s. and if 60 miles, 5l. for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, junior,
6 EDWARD NORWOOD.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Hampton* county a negro man named JOHN, who says he belongs to *Jack Dashon* in *St. Martin*'s, in the *West Indies*, and was sold to him by captain *Atkinson*, at whose quarter, in *Charles City* county, he formerly lived. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and has on an oznabrig shirt, green coat, and rolls breeches. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. (3) JOHN SCOTT, Gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a sorrel mare, 3 years old last spring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with two small black spots in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WH in a piece, as near as can be made out. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

() REUBEN STRAUGHAN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE purchase I lately made of *Warner Washington*, esquire, consisting of an exceeding good BRICK HOUSE, five windows in front, a very good KITCHEN and LAUNDRY, COACH HOUSE and STABLES, the latter entirely new, NEGRO QUARTERS, &c. together with 2000 acres of LAND, more or less, whereof about 500 adjoin to the house, and the rest in two tracts, contiguous to each other, lies but at a little distance, on one part of which are two new CORN-HOUSES and sufficient QUARTERS for negroes, the other part is let out to three under tenants; also an exceeding well watered MILL, now in hand, which (before the addition of a new sluice) was let at 100 barrels of corn a year. Likewise all the stock of horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, belonging to the farm, *English* and country made ploughs, carts, waggon, axes, and all other implements of husbandry, together with all or any part of the corn, wheat, fodder, and the rest of the stock in hand and in the ground; and also the stock of NEGROES, consisting of 11 men, 3 women, and 8 children, will be all sold together with the land, or separately, as the purchaser may chuse. All or any part of the houshold and kitchen furniture (plate and pictures excepted) linen, china, books, &c. with the stock of liquors in the cellar, will be disposed of; likewise an exceeding good coach and phaeton, almost new, a one horse chair, and the coach and saddle horses, with two very fine brood mares, one, if not both, with foal, and three fine colts, just fit for use. A sufficient discount will be made for ready money, which will be expected for most of the articles, and for the house and land also a proportionable abatement; but credit will be allowed the purchaser, if desired, upon giving approved bond and security to the subscriber, who intends to quit the colony in a few months, or sooner, if he possibly can settle his affairs therein.

JONATHAN WATSON.

*** The plantation being situate on *Piankatank* river, its landing is very convenient to fish and oysters. It has also been long remarkable for its fine peach orchards.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of *October*, two Negroes, man and wife, the man named TOBY, an old fellow, of a yellowish complexion, grey beard, a bald head, walks with his feet pretty much out, and has on the clothing of common negroes. The woman is named BETTY, is pretty tall, and very black. They are supposed to have made off by water towards the lower end of *North Carolina*, as they were first brought from the county of *Passpatank* in that province. Whoever takes up and secures the said negroes, so that I get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by applying to me in *Brunswick* county.

3 JAMES ADAMS.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Hall*, at *Williamsburg*, *William Davies*, esquire, at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or Messieurs *Harper & Hartshorne*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Cornelius*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Roberdeau*, esquire, at *Philadelphia*. The distillery and improvements consist of a distillery built of stone, 72 feet by 39; a stone store 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 stories above the ground floor, and a sail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molasses store, framed, that will contain 140 hogsheads; and a framed cooper's shop 16 by 23, with a suitable chimney. The distillery is furnished with two new stills about the same size, that will hold to work 2500 gallons; and the working cisterns, 20 in number, will contain the same quantity each. It is also furnished with a third still, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of these stills have suitable worms and worm tubs. There is also a suitable low wine cistern, and 5 very ample return cisterns outside of the house, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the distillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in distillation. The works are supplied with good cool water from an ample spring, by 2 pumps with brass chambers 6 inches diameter; and the cisterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through suction pipes of yellow poplar. All these pumps are worked by a horse, in an adjoining millhouse of large diameter, well constructed. There is also a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than necessary for the distillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of these improvements are situated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the distillery on fast ground, and the cisterns fixed above the highest tide waters; the stores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potowmack*.

As it does not suit the owner of these improvements to remove his residence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 500 cords of ash wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* shore, directly opposite to the distillery, and so near the water as to render any carriage unnecessary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addison*, esquire, deceased, at the rate of a dollar *per* cord.

Any person inclining to lease the premises, may be furnished, on a speedy application, with about 160 hogsheads of good, well chosen molasses, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above. t f

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD

FOR taking, and delivering to the subscriber, CÆSAR, a remarkable likely *Virginia* born negro man, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has rather a sulky countenance, and lost 2 of his upper teeth; had on, and took with him, a dark *Virginia* cloth coat, with an under jacket of fearnought, 3 or 4 brown linen shirts, crimson cloth breeches, and rolls trousers, blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, he wore a hat, which he is fond of cocking three ways. As I lately purchased him of Mr. *Holt Richeson* of *King William* county, I have some suspicion he may be gone that way, but as he has a brother belonging to one Mr. *Ellington*, of *Amelia*, who as often absconds as himself, it is possible he may be lurking about there. I will give the above reward to the person who will deliver him to me, or 20s. if he be confined in the county prison where he is taken, or elsewhere, and notice given to

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, junior.

RUN away from the subscriber, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named WALTON, 23 years of age, of a light complexion, middle sized, has a pleasing countenance, his skin very smooth, one of his upper fore teeth is decaying, which it is likely he will pull out, his hair on the fore part of his head is cut short; he carried with him 4 shirts, 2 of them new made, out of sheeting, 2 suits of cloaths, 1 of them made out of *Russia* drilling, the other a dark brown, made out of duffil, trimmed with gilt buttons, a surtout coat, velvet cap, hat, and every thing suitable for a waitingman. As he is a very artful likely fellow he may endeavour to pass for a free man; and I am doubtful he has got a pass from a Negro of mine who can write a good hand. This fellow has waited on me for 3 years past, and always rode with me, so that he has a general acquaintance; but as he was raised in *Nansemond*, near the place called the *Old Town*, it is probable he is gone there, as his friends live in that neighbourhood. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and bring him home, shall have 3l. or 30s. if committed to gaol. All persons are forbid to harbour or carry the said fellow out of the colony. As he run away without receiving any abuse, the taker-up will oblige me much by giving him 10 lashes every 10 miles.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

FREDERICKSBURG, *November* 23, 1774.

THE subscriber has just received by the last ships from *London* and *Liverpool* a general assortment of GOODS, which he will dispose of, at his store in this place, upon the most reasonable terms for ready money, tobacco, wheat, flour, corn, &c. As he intends to leave the colony as soon as possible after the ensuing *April* general court, he in the mean time earnestly requests all those indebted to him to be as speedy as possible in their payments. Those who cannot immediately pay, he hopes will by no means have any objection to giving their bonds, in order that he may be enabled properly to settle his affairs before his departure.

3 WILLIAM PORTER.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 29*th of* December, *if fair, otherwise next fair day, at the late dwellinghouse of* Mary Booker, *deceased, in* Gloucester *county*,

ALL her personal ESTATE, consisting of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, stocks of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, and HOGS, the crop of CORN and FODDER, with the PLANTATION TOOLS, &c. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on bond and good security. The bonds to carry interest from the date, if not paid when they become due. Those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to send in their accounts, properly proved, to 4 THE EXECUTOR.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

To be SOLD, for ready money, by the executors of Newton Keene, *deceased, pursuant to his last will, by public auction, to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the* 19*th of* November *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the place called* Newgate, *in the county of* Loudoun,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, lying in the said county, adjoining to the said place called *Newgate*, and partly bounded by the *Mountain* road, containing about 1400 acres; about 100 acres whereof are under a lease for one or two lives, at a small yearly rent. There is only one small plantation, and but very little ground cleared thereon. It has a considerable quantity of ground upon it, fit for improving into meadow, and is extremely well watered and timbered. This land is very conveniently situated, being only 25 miles from *Alexandria*, 23 from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Colchester*, and has a merchant mill within less than a mile of it. *Newgate* is a very public place, and well situated for trade and public house keeping. Deeds will be executed on the day of sale. There will also be sold, by the said executors, for ready money, at public sale, on *Monday* the 9th of *January* next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of the said *Newton Keene*, in *Northumberland* county, TWENTY very likely *VIRGINIA* born

NEGROES,

BELONGING TO HIS ESTATE.

RICHARD LEE,
DAVID BOYD, } Executors.
7

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be sold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Wess*'s ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leesburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the description of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Also 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, opposite to *Snicker*'s ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land streams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 bushels) will be sold, on the premises, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be sold at *Wess*'s ordinary on the 21st day of the same month, and both tracts laid off in lots to suit every purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawson*, who resides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the slaves are 2 good blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter. Purchasers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gilson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Malatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

COLCHESTER, *November* 1, 1774.

THE subscriber some time ago advertised in the neighbourhood of this place, that the business formerly transacted by him here, on account of Messieurs *David Dalyell*, *George Oswald* and company, and *Oswald*, *Dennistoun*, and company, of *Glasgow*, was declined by him on the 10th of *January* last, and committed to the management of Mr. *John Gibson*; and as he intends soon to leave the colony, he requests all who have had dealings with him on account of either of the said companies, and have not already settled their accounts, to come immediately and settle with Mr. *Gibson*, who has transacted the business since the 10th of *January* last, and continues to carry it on. Those who have claims against the said company for transactions with them, are desired to apply to Mr. *Gibson*, that they may be adjusted.

HECTOR ROSS.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Albemarle *court-house, on the* 12*th of* January *next*,

SIX hundred and fifty acres of land, lying on *Great* and *Little Buck Island* creeks, in the said county, by virtue of a deed of trust from *Roland Jones* to *William Clopton*. We shall attend on the said land the day before court, to treat with any one that has a mind to purchase privately.

(5) ROLAND JONES,
WILLIAM CLOPTON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.